FIR-TEX

INSULATING BOARD

for

INTERIOR FINISH

PLASTER BASE

SHEATHING

SOUND INSULATION

ROOF INSULATION

REFRIGERATION INSULATION

1949 EDITION

Fir-Tex

Fir-Tex is a processed all-wood board specially made to do two things at once and at one cost and do both supremely well. The two things are Insulate and Build.

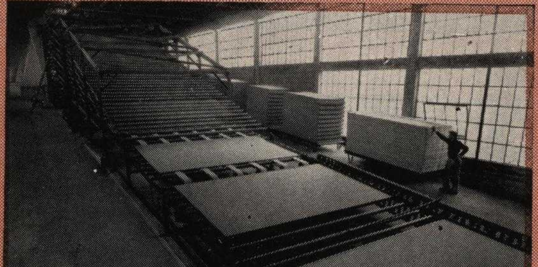
Fir-Tex is made of sound, healthy wood fibres, felted together and pressed into firm solid boards in such a way as to preserve the natural air cells within the fibres and add millions more between fibres. It contains *millions* of these insulating air cells per cubic inch! Naturally very little heat can get through this super insulation, which soaks up noise, too, like a blotter.

Fir-Tex has been chosen to insulate hundreds of government, public and commercial buildings, and thousands of homes and apartment houses. Besides its wonderful insulating qualities, Fir-Tex has other practical advantages:

(All Fir-Tex products are protected from the ravages of termites by the exclusive Fir-Tex process.)

advantages

- Durable and permanent. Will insulate efficiently during the life of the building. Its sound wood fibres add to the strength of the structure.
- Won't settle, or shake down. Not affected by vibrations caused by street cars, trucks, etc.
- Provides unbroken area of uniform insulation. No cracks or knot holes. No thin spots. No open space at top.
- Its sound, tough fibres have been sterilized and waterproofed. Not subject to dry rot or fungus growth.
- Easy to handle. Saves labor time. Supports its own weight while being nailed.
- Uniform tensile strength and transverse strength as well as resistance to moisture are assured by rigid testing every two hours during manufacture.
- Clean to handle. No gloves needed.
- All wood, unadulterated. No acids or chemical used during manufacture to break down fibres.



After the wood fibres are felted and pressed into shape, they pass through a battery of dry kilns where they are sterilized under intense heat, emerging as firm solid boards. Then they are color coated, ironed smooth, wrapped and labeled.

guide to applications

paneling for interiors section a

Fir-Tex is a three purpose building board. It builds, insulates and beautifies at the cost of insulation alone. Presized at the factory, no further painting or decoration is necessary.

• building board

Fir-Tex Building Board is made in large sheets four feet wide, in six lengths and five thicknesses. This type of Fir-Tex goes up fast, is clean and easy to handle. Labor costs are reduced drastically.

• finish plank

Fir-Tex Finish Plank comes in three lengths and in two widths. Used for decorative interior finish, it is equally desirable for homes or restaurants and other commercial buildings.

• tile

Fir-Tex Tile is available in three small sizes and one large size. It is preferred particularly for ceilings but can be used for sidewalls as well.

sound insulation section b

Because of the myriad of aircells in each square inch of Fir-Tex, it provides marvelous insulating qualities—not only against heat and cold but for sound insulation as well.

• sound deadening

All Fir-Tex products retard the passage of sound from one room to the other. Applied to studs and joists, an unbroken area of insulation is provided.

• building board

This large sheet type of Fir-Tex has the same insulating properties of other Fir-Tex products.

• thrift wall board

A building board of substandard thickness but ideal for temporary construction or when budgets are small.

• insulating plaster base lath

Fitted closely together, Fir-Tex Insulating Plaster Base Lath provides no open spaces for heat to pass through as is the case with wood lath. Lath marks are virtually eliminated and plaster cracking greatly reduced.

• insulating tile

Fir-Tex Insulating Tile combines beauty and insulation in the one product.

• insulating finish plank

High insulation value plus unusual decorative effects are provided in this particular type of Fir-Tex product.

• acoustical correction

Fir-Tex Tile sprayed with acoustical paint absorbs noise like a blotter absorbs ink. Use in theatres, auditoriums, everyplace where control of sound is a factor.

• acoustical tile

For acoustical correction, Fir-Tex is available in tile in standard sizes.

plaster base section c

Fir-Tex Plaster Base lath is especially made to receive and hold plaster. It is nailed directly to studs and joists.

• insulating plaster base lath

Long edges are shiplapped, ends square edged. Plaster is applied directly to the lath where it sticks like glue.

exterior sheathing section d

Fir-Tex Sheathing is made particularly for exterior use. Retards filtration of wind, dust and moisture—seals the structure against heat, cold and noise. Replaces wood sheathing and building paper.

• insulating sheathing

Horizontal type—A homogeneous, integrally waterproofed insulating sheathing. One size only with long edges Vee-jointed; ends, square edged.

Large sheet type—Strong sturdy boards integrally waterproofed and especially made for exterior sheathing.

refrigeration section e

Fir-Tex Refrigeration blocks provide a most effective and economical insulation material for cold storage warehouses, breweries, wineries, meat storage and air conditioning plants.

• insulation blocks

Low density; high insulation value. Made in one homogeneous board up to 1½″ thick without lamination. Standard thicknesses up to 3″.

roof insulation section f

Fir-Tex Roof Insulation board is a low density board especially manufactured for use on flat decked roofs of wood, steel, concrete, structural gypsum, or unit tile and for pitched roofs of frame dwellings.

• insulation board

Two types of board are available—Square edged and with offset edges. Thicknesses greater than 1½″ are laminated.

• sheathing

Especially adapted for use on pitched roofs of frame buildings.

painting and decoration section g

• interior walls and ceilings

Fir-Tex Building board is factory finished and presized, ready for use when delivered on the job. However, if after use, further decoration is desired, the finish lends itself admirably to application of water-thinned paints.

hardboard products section h

Fir-Tex Hardboard products are manufactured from all-wood fibres and are especially designed to withstand hard use and exposure to moisture. Used for wainscot, counter fronts, etc. Tempered and untempered.

index of Fir-Tex products

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building board

Fir-Tex Building Board, as interior finish, takes the place of lath and plaster—thus providing both building material and insulation at the cost of insulation alone. It adds to the strength of the entire structure, becomes an integral part of the home. Fir-Tex does not creep or settle. It provides an unbroken area of insulation continuity thereby reducing fuel bills—even permitting the use of a smaller, less expensive heating plant than must be installed in an uninsulated dwelling.

master specifications

1. Work Included:

(NOTE:—Here list and locate accurately the wall and ceiling areas to be covered.)

2. Material: Interior Finish shall be Fir-Tex Building Board (specify size, color, thickness).

3. Framing: Members shall be spaced accurately at not to exceed 16″ O.C. Headers shall be installed back of all baseboards, chair rails and other heavy wood trim. Additional headers and members shall be installed where necessary. Framing members shall present a true, even surface.

3A. Alternate: Sound, dry, wood lining shall be installed horizontally on all walls and ceilings and spaced to provide a firm nailing base. Lining shall be shimmed to provide a true, even surface.

tests and properties

Tests by Robert W. Hunt Co., Chicago, Ill.
(All tests made on ½″ thickness)

Thermal Conductivity	Tensile Strength	Transverse Strength	Nailing Strength	Resistance to Moisture 2 hrs. Immersion at 70°F.
½″ 0.32	241 lbs. per sq. in.	15.78 lbs.	297 lbs. per lin. ft.	4.7% by volume

three types

Ivrykote—Square edged insulating board with glazed, washable mottled ivory surface.

Colorkote—Four colors in addition to Ivrykote—Wheatkote, Blukote, Aprikote, Greenkote.

Natural Tan—Natural color of felted wood fibres.

size of board

Type	Thickness	Width	Length
Ivrykote	½″	4′	6′, 7′, 8′, 9′, 10′, 12′
Colorkote	½″	4′	6′, 7′, 8′, 9′, 10′, 12′
Natural Tan	½″, 1″	4′	6′, 7′, 8′, 9′, 10′, 12′

Fir-Tex Tile on ceilings and Colorkote panels on sidewalls change dingy attic space into a beautiful room.

3B. Alternate: Masonry Walls: Sound, dry wood furring strips shall be installed (vertically) (horizontally) securely to masonry walls (12″) (16″) O.C., and shimmed to present a true, even surface. Header strips of same material shall be installed to provide adequate support behind all heavy wood trim, and also behind all edges of every sheet.

4. Cutting and Fitting:

a. Exposed joints: All cutting, bevelling, and grooving shall be done in a neat, workmanlike manner with special tools such as Bevil Devil, Stanley Cutter, or sharp linoleum knife.

b. Joints to be covered: Cutting may be either with special tools or with a sharp fine tooth saw, using rapid strokes with a minimum of pressure.

5. Application:

a. All packages shall be opened and the Fir-Tex boards placed singly on edge around the room at least 24 hours before erection.

b. The Fir-Tex boards shall be applied with length (paralleling) (at right angle to) the framing members with the finished surface exposed. All joints shall center over framing members.

c. Spacing. Exposed joints: Fir-Tex boards shall be brought to moderate contact but never forced into place.
Covered joints: Fix-Tex boards shall be spaced 1/8″ apart.

d. Nails: Shall be of sufficient length to penetrate at least 3/4″ into wood member. Wherever available, use the special needlepoint fibreboard nail. Otherwise use galvanized finish or casing nails. In average work: 3125 nails per thousand sq. ft. of Fir-Tex are required (3 1/4 lb. needlepoint; 5 1/4 lb. 4d. finish; 6 1/2 lb. 4d. casing).

e. Nailing: (Where finish or casing nails are used, drive each nail at a slight angle). Intermediate members shall be nailed first, spacing nails 6″ apart. Exterior members shall then be nailed, driving each nail well home and spacing nails 3″ apart and 3/8″ in from the edge. Same nailing, 3″ apart, shall be done at both ends.

f. Battens: (Wood) (Metal) Battens (size) and Wood Trim (specify kind, size, etc.) shall be installed with nails of sufficient length to penetrate at least 3/4″ into the wood member.

g. General suggestions: The following suggestions are recommended by sound, practical experience:

(1) Plan your work carefully, purchasing only those lengths best adapted to your particular job. The wide range of lengths available permits the reduction of joints to a minimum.

(2) As a general rule, apply ceiling first and walls last.

(3) Usually a better appearance can be obtained by commencing work in center of area rather than at one end.

(4) For best results, apply Fir-Tex to wood lining rather than direct to studs.

(5) Fir-Tex Interior finish must not be subjected to moisture. On new construction delay delivery until dry job condition prevails.

(6) Fir-Tex shall be left in original packages and stored in clean dry place until ready for use.

An extra room can be built inexpensively with Fir-Tex providing beauty plus insulation at the price of insulation alone.

finish plank

Use Fir-Tex Finish Plank for decorative interior finish. The long edges are beveled and the natural tan of the board appears in pleasing contrast against the finished surface of the board. In addition to the beauty given to the room, Finish Plank insulates against heat, cold and noise. Quickly and easily applied.

tests and properties

Tests by Robert W. Hunt Co., Chicago, Illinois

Thermal Conductivity	Tensile Strength	Transverse Strength	Nailing Strength	Resistance to moisture 2 hrs. Immersion at 70°F.
½" 0.32	241 lbs. per sq. in.	15.78 lbs.	297 lbs. per lin. ft.	4.7% by volume

two types

Ivrykote—Beveled edge insulating plank with glazed, mottled ivory surface.

Colorkote—Four colors in addition to Ivrykote—Wheatkote, Blukote, Aprikote, Greenkote.

size of plank

Type	Thickness	Width	Length
Ivrykote	½"	12", 16"	8'
Colorkote	½"	12", 16"	8'

edges and joints

Long edges only are beveled with Standard AA joint.

master specifications

1. **Work Included:**

(Here list and locate accurately the wall areas to be covered.)

2. **Material:** Material shall be Fir-Tex Finish Plank (12") (16") (combination) in width. Specify size, type, color.

3. **Framing:**

a. Sound dry lumber of uniform thickness shall be securely nailed horizontally to framing members, spacing lining units to conform accurately with the plank width but in no case to exceed 16" O.C. Lining shall be shimmed as may be necessary to present a true even surface.

(NOTE:—For best results, specify solid base, though it is thoroughly sound practice to space 4" lining 3" apart and 6" lining 4" apart. Lining wider than 6" is not recommended.)

4. **Cutting and Fitting:** All cutting, bevelling and grooving shall be done in a neat, workmanlike manner, with special tools such as Bevil-Devil, Stanley Cutter, sharp linoleum knife.

5. **Application with Nails:**

a. Fir-Tex Finish Plank shall be applied with joints brought snugly together, but in no case forced into place.

b. Nails should be of sufficient length to penetrate at least ¾" into wood member. Wherever possible, use the special galvanized needlepoint fibreboard nail. Otherwise, use galvanized finish or casing nails in which case each nail should be driven at a slight angle. Nails shall be spaced not to exceed 6" apart where possible. Each nail shall be driven in the bevel flush with the surface but not countersunk, care being exercised to avoid hammer marks on the Fir-Tex. When nailed according to these instructions, 5700 nails are required for each thousand sq. ft. of Fir-Tex Plank. (6 lb. needlepoint: 9½ lb. 4d finish; 12 lb. 4d casing.)

6. **Application with Acoustical Cement:**

(NOTE:—This method is advocated on all better class work, but should be confined to mechanics experienced in its use.)

a. Adhesive shall be best quality acoustical cement (suggested brand such as Atlas Acoustick or equal).

b. Spots of adhesive about the size of a half-dollar and ⅛" thick shall be applied to the back surface of each Fir-Tex Finish Plank near each edge, and not over 10" apart. Press Fir-Tex Plank into position using a sliding sidewise motion until cement begins to set, using an occasional brad to hold Fir-Tex in place.

insulating tile

Fir-Tex Tile is used mainly for ceilings but also is applied in conjunction with Building Board or Finish Plank for pleasing decorative effects. Like all Fir-Tex products, Tile has remarkable insulating qualities against heat, cold, and noise. Beveled all four edges—AA joint except Acoustical Tile which has a bevel edge, butt joint.

tests and properties

Tests by Robert W. Hunt Co., Chicago, Illinois

Thermal Conductivity	Tensile Strength	Transverse Strength	Nailing Strength	Resistance to moisture 2 hrs. Immersion at 70°F.
½″ 0.32	241 lbs. per sq. in.	15.78 lbs.	297 lbs. per lin. ft.	4.7% by volume

three types

Ivrykote—Beveled edge Tile with glazed, mottled ivory surface.

Colorkote—Four colors in addition to Ivrykote—Wheatkote, Blukote, Aprikote, Greenkote.

Acoustical—Tile sprayed with a special acoustical paint in white only. Bevel edge, butt joint.

size of tile

Type	Thickness	Sizes
Ivrykote	½″	12″ x 12″, 12″ x 24″, 16″ x 16″, 16″ x 32″
Colorkote	½″	12″ x 12″, 12″ x 24″, 16″ x 16″, 16″ x 32″
Acoustical	1″	12″ x 12″ 16″ x 16″

master specifications

1. **Work Included:**

(Here list and locate accurately the ceiling areas to be covered.)

2. **Material:** Material shall be Fir-Tex Tile (specify size, type, and color) delivered to the building site in manufacturer's original packages.

3. **Base:**

a. Solid wood base: Sound, dry lumber of uniform thickness and shall be securely nailed to joists to form a continuous level nailing base. Shims shall be installed as required.

b. (alternate) Furring strips: Sound, dry lumber of uniform thickness shall be securely nailed to joists on centers to conform accurately with the Fir-Tex Tile size and design, but in no case to exceed 16″ O.C.

(NOTE:—Best practice suggests a maximum of 12″ O.C. Thus furring strips under 16″ x 32″ Fir-Tex Tile would be installed 8″ O.C. rather than 16″ O.C.)

4. **Cutting and Fitting:** All cutting, bevelling and grooving shall be done in a neat, workmanlike manner with special tools such as Bevil-Devil, Stanley Cutter, sharp linoleum knife.

5. **Application:**

a. (1) Fir-Tex Tile shall be laid in exact accordance with detailed drawings.

(2) Where ceiling is furred, Fir-Tex Tile shall be laid with long edges paralleling the furring strips. Where application is being made direct to plastered areas or to solid backing, Tile may be laid in any direction indicated.

(3) Spacing: Fir-Tex Tile shall be brought to snug contact, but never forced into place. All lines and grooves shall be kept straight and true.

b. Cementing: (This method is advocated in all better class work, but must be confined to those mechanics experienced in its use.)

(1) Adhesive: Adhesive shall be best quality acoustical cement such as Atlas Acoustick or equal.

(2) Spots of adhesive about the size of a half-dollar and ⅛″ thick shall be applied to the back surface of Fir-Tex small Tile near each corner, and on Fir-Tex large Tile additional spots shall be applied not over 10 inches apart O.C. Press Tile into position, using a sliding sidewise motion, until cement begins to set, using an occasional brad to hold Fir-Tex in place while adhesive is setting.

c. Nailing: Nails shall be of sufficient length to penetrate at least ¾″ into wood member. Wherever available, use the special galvanized needlepoint fibreboard nail. Otherwise use galvanized finish or casing nails in which case each nail should be driven at a slight angle. Nails shall be placed at each corner and spaced not over 6″ apart where possible. Each nail shall be driven in the bevel of the tile flush with the surface but not countersunk, care being exercised to avoid hammer marks on the Fir-Tex.

sound deadening

In addition to retarding the passage of heat and cold, Fir-Tex also is most effective against the passage of sound from other parts of the structure and from street noises outside. Fir-Tex products used for this purpose are:

Fir-Tex Building Board
Fir-Tex Thrift Wall Board
Fir-Tex Plaster Base Lath
Fir-Tex Tile
Fir-Tex Finish Plank

sizes

Type	Thickness	Width	Length
Building Board	½″	4′	6′, 7′, 8′, 9′, 10′, 12′
Thrift Wall Board	⅜″	4′	6′, 7′, 8′, 9′, 10′, 12′
Plaster Base Lath	½″, 1″	18″	48″
Tile	½″	12″ 12″ 16″ 16″	12″ 24″ 16″ 32″
Finish Plank	½″	12″ 16″	8′ 8′

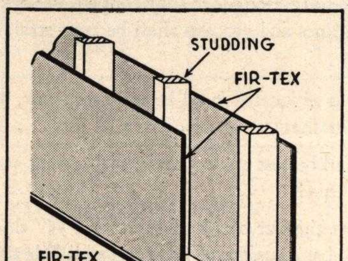
tests and properties

Sound Deadening Properties of Fir-Tex Products
Sound Transmission Tests
(Conducted by Paul E. Sabine, Riverbank Laboratories, Geneva, Ill.)

Frequency of Test Tone	Transmission Loss in Decibels			
	⅜″ thick	½″ thick	1″ thick	Fir-Tex 25/32″ Sheathing
129 cycles	24.5	23.5	26.7	24.5
258 cycles	26.0	26.7	25.2	29.7
517 cycles	32.3	32.5	34.3	34.0
1035 cycles	41.7	41.7	46.5	41.2
2070 cycles	47.0	44.5	44.7	40.7
Average	32.5	32.9	34.5	33.0

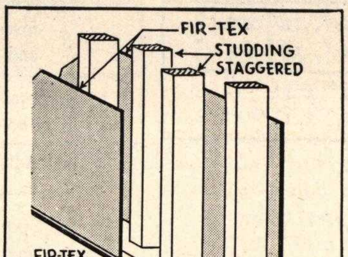
Note: Fir-Tex is much more resistant to transmission of sound than is wood lath and plaster. For unusual sound transmission problems, the following examples are submitted:

EXAMPLE 1



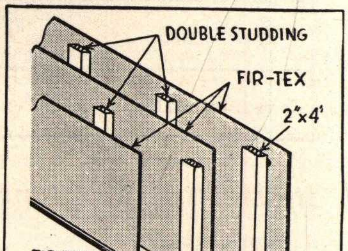
Example No. 1 shows normal position with studs spaced 16″ O.C., and with Fir-Tex applied to each side of the partition, either as Insulating Plaster Base Lath or as Interior Finish . . . Building Board, Finish Plank and Tile, etc. 2″ x 4″ top and bottom plates have been further cushioned by letting them rest on a narrow strip of ½″ Fir-Tex Building Board just the width of the plate.

EXAMPLE 2



Example No. 2 is standard staggered studding procedure. Top and bottom plates are cushioned 2″ x 6″ (or ripped to 4¼″ net if necessary to conserve space). Studs are 2″ x 4″ staggered, each row being 16″ O.C., thus requiring double the number of studs required in Example 1. This method is simple, inexpensive and very effective.

EXAMPLE 3



Example No. 3 goes still further. Top and bottom plates are cushioned 2″ x 6″ (or ripped to 4″ net if necessary to conserve space). Studs are 2″ x 2″ or 2″ x 4″ placed sideways and each row of studs 16″ O.C. In the space thus gained is placed loosely a sheet of Fir-Tex Building Board or Thrift Wall Board. Each wall is then Fir-Texed either with Insulating Plaster Base Lath or Fir-Tex Interior Finish.

acoustical correction

acoustical tile

Fir-Tex Acoustical Tile is the ideal material for the architect to use when he wishes to beautify and also control sound within a room. It is scientifically engineered to absorb reverberation and take the shock or impact out of noise.

This material should be applied only by experienced applicators who are thoroughly familiar with the use of acoustical tile.

forms and sizes

Thickness	Sizes	Density	Color
1″	12″ x 12″ and 16″ x 16″	Low	White

tests and properties

Tests Conducted by Paul E. Sabine, Riverbank Laboratories, Geneva, Ill.

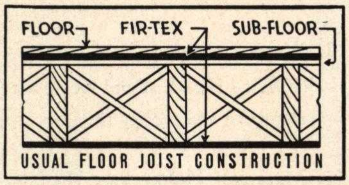
Test No.	Thickness	Density	Surface Treatment	*Mounting	Coefficient at 512 Cycles	**Noise Reduction Coefficient
27	1″	Low	Sprayed 1 coat	No. 2	.91	.80
45	1″	Low	Sprayed 1 coat	No. 1	.85	.75
54	¾″	Low	Sprayed 2 coat	No. 1	.81	.65
27	½″	Low	Sprayed 1 coat	No. 2	.82	.70
49	½″	Low	Sprayed 2 coat	No. 2	.77	.65
50	½″	Low	Sprayed 2 coat	No. 1	.52	.55

***No. 1 Mounting—Fir-Tex Tile cemented to plaster board. This mounting gives effectively the same coefficient as when the Tile is cemented directly to a wall or ceiling.**

No. 2 Mounting—Fir-Tex Tile nailed to 1″ x 2″ furring, spaced 12″ o.c.

****The Noise Reduction coefficient is the average of the Coefficients at frequencies from 256 to 2048 cycles inclusive, given to the nearest 5%.**

EXAMPLE 4



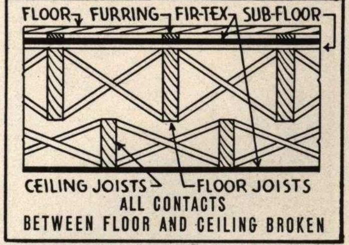
Example No. 4 shows normal joist construction in frame building where Fir-Tex Insulating Plaster Base Lath and plaster or Fir-Tex Interior Finish has been applied to the underneath side of the joists making finished ceiling for the room below. Top side of the joists has been treated in either of two ways:

1. 1st, wood sheathing sub flooring applied directly to joists and nailed securely; 2nd, Fir-Tex Building Board or Fir-Tex ⅜″ Thrift Wall Board has been laid on top of sub floor and tacked lightly in place; 3rd, finish floor has been laid over Fir-Tex and nailed securely through the Fir-Tex into the wood sheathing, using nails of sufficient length to penetrate ¾″ into the wood member.

2. 1st, Fir-Tex Building Board or Fir-Tex ⅜″ Thrift Wall Board has been laid over joists with edges centering over framing members and tacked lightly in place; 2nd, wood sheathing sub flooring has been laid over Fir-Tex and nailed securely through the Fir-Tex into the joists; 3rd, finish floor has been laid over the sub floor and nailed securely in place.

The first method is preferable in practically all cases.

EXAMPLE 5



Example No. 5 shows method commonly used to overcome unusual problems of sound transmission through floors. 1st, two sets of joists, each independently hung, are used. One set, employed as floor joists, is hung in the usual manner 16″ O.C. and bridged. The second set, employed as ceiling joists of the room below, is hung independently, staggered between the floor joists, and bridged. This construction of itself acts in the same manner as staggered studs and prevents sound being "telegraphed" from one room to the other. There must be no contact between the two sets of joists or bridging. The Fir-Tex treatment is as follows: Ceiling of room below—Fir-Tex is applied to underneath side of ceiling joists either as Fir-Tex Insulating Plaster Base Lath or as Fir-Tex Interior Finish. Floor of room above—1st, wood sheathing sub floor has been applied in the usual manner and nailed securely to the joists. 2nd, Fir-Tex Building Board or Thrift Wall Board in large sheets has been laid on top of the sub floor, sheets being spaced approximately ⅛″ apart at ends and sides, and tacked lightly in place. Next sound, dry wood furring strips or sleepers of uniform thickness have been laid 16″ O.C. on top of the Fir-Tex and nailed securely with nails spaced 48″ apart and reaching through the sub floor. Last, the finish floor is laid in the usual manner directly to the furring strips.

insulating plaster base lath

Fir-Tex Insulating Lath offers a remarkably economical and efficient way to prepare walls and ceilings for plaster and at the same time insulate against heat, cold and noise. Fir-Tex holds plaster like glue. It assures smooth, attractive walls for years to come, free from dirt-revealing plaster marks because dust-laden heat does not pass through. Plaster cracking is reduced to a minimum. Replaces ordinary non-insulating plaster bases.

tests and properties

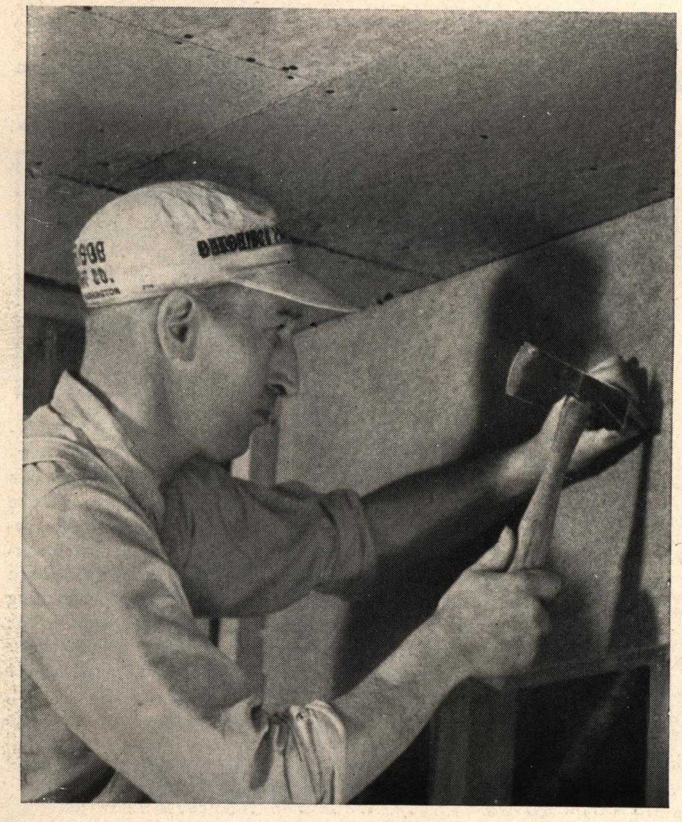
Tests by Robert W. Hunt Co., Chicago, Ill.
(All tests made on ½″ thickness)

Plaster Bond	Thermal Conductivity	Tensile Strength	Transverse Strength	Nailing Strength	Resistance to moisture, 2 hrs. immersion at 70°F.
1032 lbs. per sq. ft.	½″ 0.32	241 lbs. per sq. in.	15.78 lbs.	297 lbs. per lin. ft.	4.7% by volume

two types

Insulating Plaster Base Lath.
Standard: long edges, shiplapped; ends, square edged.
Optional: Long edges, Vee-joint; ends, square edged.

Insulating Plaster Base Lath (Asphalt Coated)
Same as regular Fir-Tex lath except back side is asphalt coated to form a vapor barrier.



Fir-Tex is the modern base for plaster.

size and thickness

Type	Thickness	Width	Length
Insulating Lath	½″, 1″	18″	48″
Insulating Lath (Asphalt Coated)	½″, 1″	18″	48″

master specifications

1. Work Included:

(NOTE:—Here List and locate accurately the wall and ceiling areas to be covered and specify thickness to be used on each area.)

2. Material: Plaster Base shall be Fir-Tex Insulating Lath (Fir-Tex Asphalt Coated Insulating Lath) (½″) (1″) thick, delivered to the job in the manufacturers' original packages. All packages shall be opened and the contents exposed to the air 24 hours before application.

3. Framing: Members shall be spaced accurately not to exceed 16″ O.C.

4. Application: *Note:* In cold or damp weather, extra precautions shall be used. All doors and windows shall be in place and heating plant in operation before application. Plastering shall be commenced as soon as application is completed. Insulation continuity shall be maintained. Fir-Tex Insulating Lath shall be applied horizontally across framing members in a continuous line with all end joints staggered and centered on framing members.

When applying Fir-Tex Lath to walls, work should be commenced at top of wall and progress downward. This automatically exposes the correct shiplapped joint. This instruction is not required with the Vee-joint type.

Fir-Tex Lath shall be spaced ⅛″ between ends and the long edges shall be brought to moderate contact only. The Fir-Tex Lath shall be fitted closely to all openings and to all intersecting surfaces, but in no case shall it be forced into place. Where cutting is necessary, the Fir-Tex Lath shall be sawed with an ordinary carpenter's saw, or scored with a sharp hatchet and broken along the scored line. Where piecing is necessary, use only strips of Fir-Tex.

5. **Nailing:** Nails shall be ordinary galvanized shingle nails with ¼″ heads, and of sufficient length to penetrate at least ¾″ into the framing members. The intermediate members shall be nailed first, using 5 nails to each member, and spacing nails approximately 4″ apart, and in each case driving center nail first. Edge nails shall be approximately ⅜″ from the edge. Proper nailing requires 3340 nails per thousand sq. ft. of Fir-Tex Lath. ½″ Lath requires 12¼ lb. of 4d. galv. shingle nails; 1″ Lath requires 16¼ lb. of 6d. galv. shingle nails per thousand sq. ft.

6. **Reinforcing:** At all interior and exterior corners, a standard metal reinforcing shall be installed over the Fir-Tex Lath, and secured to the framing members. At all exterior corners, metal corner beads shall be installed over the reinforcing and secured to the framing members.

plastering instructions

1. **The Fir-Tex Lath shall not be moistened.**
2. Use gypsum plaster.
3. The plaster shall be applied in standard three-coat job as follows:
   a. Scratch coat: Spread scratch coat very thin and even, pressing well into edges and joints. Allow to set hard before proceeding with the brown coat.
   b. Brown coat: (Combined thickness of brown and scratch coats shall be at least ⅜″.)
   c. Finish coat: This coat shall not exceed ⅛″ in thickness, making the total plaster thickness not less than ½″. This total thickness greatly prevents plaster defects due to normal building strain resulting from shrinkage, settlement and vibration.
4. Plaster shall be protected against freezings and dry-outs. Heat shall be provided in cold weather; in hot dry weather, openings shall be covered.

(NOTE:—Due to the moisture-resistant properties of Fir-Tex Lath, all plaster moisture must be carried off by the air within the room, which fact requires that adequate ventilation be provided.)

Plaster sticks to Fir-Tex Lath like glue. Lath marks are unknown—plaster cracking is reduced to a minimum.

integrally waterproofed sheathing

Fir-Tex Sheathing replaces ordinary wood sheathing and building paper. It seals the home against heat, cold and noise and provides walls of greater bracing strength than lumber. It insulates so well that fuel bills are cut drastically. Available in two types—large sheets and horizontal boards quickly and easily applied.

tests and properties

Tests by Robert W. Hunt Co., Chicago, Ill.

Thrust Pounds	Distortion in Inches (Figures for set in inches given brackets)		
	Wood Sheathed Partition	Fir-Tex ½-in. Bldg. Board Sheathed Partition	Fir-Tex 25⁄32-in. Asphalt Coated Sheathed Partition
200	0.05 (0.04)	0.01 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)
1800	5.00 (3.41)	0.08 (0.04)	0.06 (0.00)

Thermal Conductivity	Tensile Strength	Transverse Strength	Nailing Strength	Resistance to Moisture 2 Hrs. Immersion at 70°F.
0.35	193.5 lbs. per sq. in.	37.24 lbs.	342 lbs. per lin. ft.	1.58% by volume

two types

Large sheet type
Horizontal type

sizes

Type	Width	Length
Large sheet	4′	8′, 8½′, 9′, 10′, 12′
Horizontal	2′	8′

exterior wall finish

Fir-Tex Sheathing is admirably adapted for use as an exposed exterior finish over frame construction in such cases as summer cabins, fishing and hunting lodges, dwellings or large construction projects for temporary use.

two types

Large sheet type
Horizontal type

sizes

Type	Width	Length
Large sheet	4′	8′, 8½′, 9′, 9½′, 10′, 12′
Horizontal	2′	8′

master specifications

1. Framing, application, etc.: When Fir-Tex is used as an exterior finish, the procedure in the main shall be as specified for sheathing application with the following exceptions:
   a. Nails shall be galvanized
   b. Due care shall be exercised in the matter of spacing and application so that the battens covering joints shall be symmetrical
   c. Sheathing shall be of sufficient length so that no splice be used on any height 12′ or less.
   d. Painting shall be done before application of battens.
   e. Battens and wood-trim shall be applied with nails of sufficient length to penetrate at least 1″ into the wood member.

master specifications

1. Work Included:

(NOTE:—Here list and locate accurately the wall and other areas to be covered.)

2. Material:

Sheathing shall be (Fir-Tex horizontal type) (Fir-Tex large sheet type). Master specifications covering both types of Fir-Tex Sheathing are identical with the following exceptions which apply to horizontal type only—

(a) Shall be applied at right angles to framing members, and with grooved edge down, each 2′ x 8′ board spanning seven studs when 16″ O.C. End joints shall be staggered and centered over framing members.

(b) It is unnecessary to provide headers or cross members to support long edges of horizontal type sheathing.

(c) End joints shall be spaced approximately ⅛″ apart. Side joints shall be brought to moderate contact.

(d) Nailing shall be in accordance with instructions for 4′ width sheets. This will require 43 nails for each board or 2687 nails (25 lbs. 8d. com.) for each 1000 sq. ft. of board.

3. **Framing:** Members shall be spaced accurately at not to exceed 16″ O.C. 2″ x 4″ headers or cross members shall be installed as may be necessary, so that every end and edge shall rest on a nailing base.

4. **Application:** Insulation continuity shall be maintained, and all joints shall center over framing members. The Sheathing shall be applied with the length paralleling the framing members. Boards shall be of sufficient length to completely span between sills and plates or other framing members. The boards shall be spaced approximately ⅛″ apart at sides and ends, but brought to snug contact with door and window frames. NEVER shall the boards be forced into place.

5. **Nails:** 8d. common nails shall be used.

6. **Nailing:** The intermediate members shall be nailed first, spacing nails 6″ apart. The exterior members shall then be nailed spacing nails 3″ apart and ⅜″ from the edge of the board. This will require 3125 nails (29½ lb. 8d. common) for each 1000 sq. ft. of board. All nails shall be driven well home.

7. Flashings of the usual type shall be installed in the usual manner.

8. **Exterior Finishes:**

(NOTE:—Fir-Tex is not a nailing base.)

a. Wood siding shall be applied directly over the Sheathing, nailing through to the studs and using nails of sufficient length to penetrate 1″ into the wood. All joints shall butt over the center of framing members.

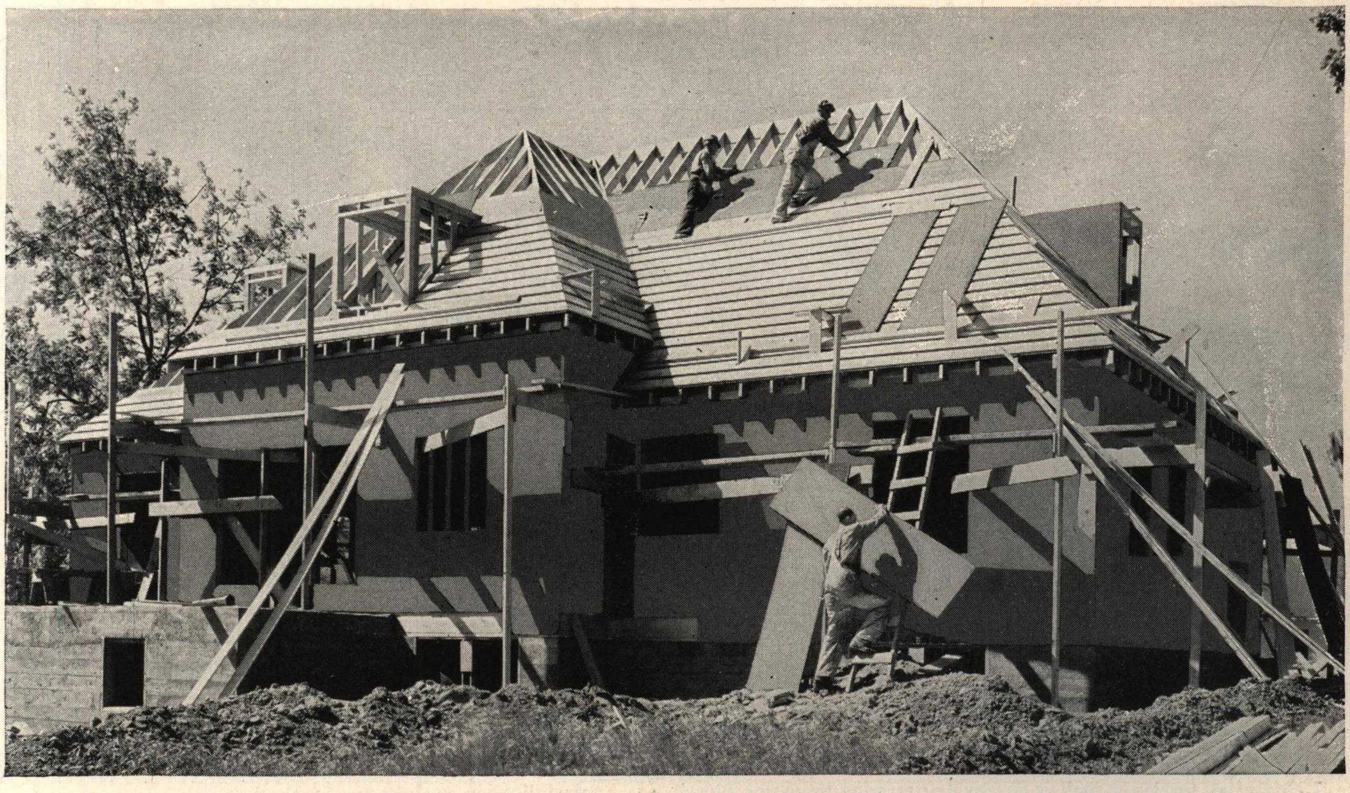
b. Shingles or shakes: Furring strips 1″ x 2″ shall be securely installed horizontally over the Sheathing, and spaced to fit the shingles or shakes, using nails of sufficient length to penetrate into the wood member at least 1″. The shingles or shakes shall then be nailed to the furring strips.

c. Brick or Stone Veneer: Metal ties or anchors of the usual type, properly spaced, shall be nailed through the Fix-Tex into the wood member, using nails of sufficient length to penetrate at least 1″ into the stud. The masonry veneer shall be laid in the usual manner, allowing not less than ½″ space between the face of the Fir-Tex and the back of the veneer.

(NOTE:—It is not necessary to use building paper under any of the above exteriors—siding, shakes, masonry.)

d. Exterior Stucco: All Fir-Tex surfaces beneath exterior stucco shall be covered with a continuous layer of asphalt-coated waterproof paper with all edges lapped. The stucco reinforcing metal shall be applied with a furring nail of sufficient length to penetrate 1″ into the wood member, and which will hold the metal tight and accurately in a position approximately ¼″ from the face of the Sheathing, permitting the mortar to fill the space between the metal and the Fir-Tex.

(NOTE:—Wood furring strips are not recommended because of their tendency to expand and crack the stucco when they become wet during the application of the stucco.)



Fir-Tex Sheathing, used instead of ordinary wood sheathing, seals the home from heat, cold, wind, dust and noise.

refrigeration insulation blocks

Insulation *has* to be right when used for commercial refrigeration. Here, insulation is more than a matter of comfort and of lowered fuel bills, important though these are. In commercial refrigeration and cold storage, a definite degree of cold must be maintained, or valuable stocks of perishables will be lost.

The dependability of Fir-Tex Refrigeration Insulation Blocks in maintaining minimum temperature at lowest cost has led to its selection by a significant number of manufacturers of all kinds of commercial and domestic refrigerators. Makers of railroad and truck refrigeration cars specify Fir-Tex again and again. It possesses insulation qualities of super-efficiency, is resistant to growth of any fungus and mold, and has very low water absorption.

Fir-Tex is a most effective and economical insulation material available for cold storage warehouses, breweries, meat and creamery cookers and air conditioning plants.

sizes

Thickness	Size
1″, 1½″, 2″ and 3″	12″ x 36″ 24″ x 48″

tests and properties

All Tests Made on 1″ Thickness

Meets All Requirements of U.S. Federal Specifications LLL-F321a and Commercial Standard CS42-35

Thermal Conductivity	Vapor Absorption	Absorption by Capillarity	Resistance to Moisture 2 Hrs. Immersion at 70° F.	Compression	Linear Expansion	Mold and Fungus	Odor Emission
0.280	1.11% by volume	2.43% by volume	3.4% by volume	90.3% of original thickness	⅛ of 1%	More than ordinarily immune	No odor emission

master specifications

(NOTE:—No single specification can be adopted for general use. Each job must be analyzed before specific thicknesses can be recommended, due to different types of construction and thickness of the walls in the building in which Fir-Tex is to be used. For specific recommendations, write to the Engineering Dept., Fir-Tex Insulating Board Co., Equitable Bldg., Portland, Oregon. Give all the particulars in your possession, such as: building already constructed, or to be constructed; frame, tile, brick or concrete; number of stories; size, location and exposure of room or rooms in building, temperatures to be maintained; size and kind of ice machines.)

CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION

1. **Work Included:**

   (NOTE:—Here list and locate accurately the wall, floor and ceiling areas to be insulated, specifying in each instance the total thickness of Fir-Tex Insulation to be used and the number of layers in which it shall be applied.)

2. **Material:** Insulation shall be Fir-Tex Refrigeration Insulation Blocks (here specify) inches in thickness, and (12″ x 36″) (24″ x 48″) as best adapted to the particular area to be insulated. Asphalt shall be an approved grade of odorless asphalt having melting point of between (160°) and (200°) F.

3. **Cutting and Fitting:** All cutting and fitting shall be done in a neat workmanlike manner. Cutting shall be done with a power saw—or sharp, fine tooth saw, using rapid strokes and a minimum of pressure.

4. **Base:** All surfaces shall be thoroughly dry, smooth, clean, and free from grease or paint. All rough surfaces and hollows shall be trued up with waterproofed Portland Cement which shall be allowed to dry thoroughly before proceeding.

   (NOTE:—The above is for use in existing concrete buildings.) When the architect is supervising the erection of the building as well as the insulation, he can control the entire problem. In such cases he will find the following suggestions helpful:

   a. All walls, floors and ceilings of area which is to be insulated, shall be poured with integrally waterproofed concrete.

   b. All surface areas shall be finished off smoothly to present an even surface for the application of Fir-Tex.

   c. In cases where the soil is other than sand and gravel, he will find the following good practice for the floor slab:

      (1) Spread 4″ of cinders or gravel over the area to be covered.

(2) Pour 2″ of integrally waterproofed concrete over cinders or gravel.

d. Be sure that all concrete is cured and thoroughly dry before permitting next step.

5. Application Floor:

a. Entire floor area shall be sprayed with priming coat of cut-back asphalt (asphalt emulsion diluted with water).

b. Floor area shall then be flooded with smoking hot asphalt, using 35 lbs. asphalt per 100 sq. ft. Only sufficient area to provide complete embedment of each Fir-Tex sheet being mopped at one time.

c. Fir-Tex sheet shall then be firmly embedded in the hot asphalt, spacing sheets ⅛″ apart. Asphalt shall be thick enough on floor to squeeze up through joints.

d. When entire floor area has been covered with Fir-Tex, successive layers shall be applied in the same manner, each time flooding the exposed area of the preceding layer with 35 lbs. per 100 sq. ft. smoking hot asphalt, and then embedding Fir-Tex sheet, making sure that each layer be staggered to break all joints of preceding layer.

e. When final layer has been embedded in the hot asphalt of preceding layer, all open joints shall be filled or calked with ground-up Fir-Tex fibre mixed with asphalt. Exposed area of this top layer shall then be flooded with two successive coats of smoking hot asphalt, using 25 lbs. of asphalt per 100 sq. ft. to each coat. When top layer has cooled, it shall be dusted with Portland Cement.

f. Concrete finish floor: Three inches of integrally waterproofed cement shall next be poured on top of the finished Fir-Tex floor. This concrete shall be reinforced with (here specify gauge, size of mesh etc.) metal reinforcing, care being taken that reinforcing be held at least 1″ off the floor.

(NOTE:—This may be accomplished either through using self-furring mesh or by the applicator digging into the concrete (as it is poured) with the claws of his hammer and lifting the mesh until it is suspended in the mass of concrete.)

6. Application—Walls and Ceiling:

a. Entire wall and ceiling area shall be sprayed with priming coat of cut-back asphalt (asphalt emulsion diluted with water).

b. Using ice picks to hold the Fir-Tex, totally submerge in hot asphalt until both surface and all edges are thoroughly coated. Then lift the Fir-Tex and apply to wall or ceiling. Each sheet shall be held firmly in place until asphalt has cooled enough to support the sheet. Sheets shall be spaced ⅛″ apart at sides and ends. Extreme care should be exercised that no air spaces form between wall and Fir-Tex or between successive layers of Fir-Tex. This is accomplished by sliding Fir-Tex into place.

Start at top of wall and work down to avoid drippings of asphalt collecting on surfaces. Remove any drippings which may collect on concrete to avoid air spaces between Fir-Tex and concrete.

c. Succeeding layers of Fir-Tex shall then be applied in the same manner, each sheet being dipped in the smoking hot asphalt and held in place by butcher skewers or galvanized nails. Sheets shall be spaced ⅛″ apart and staggered to break all joints of preceding layer.

d. Exposed surface of last layer then shall be sprayed with smoking hot asphalt, using 25 lbs. of asphalt per 100 sq. ft.

7. Surface Finishes:

All exposed wall and ceiling surfaces shall be given a finish of not less than ⅛″ of an approved asphalt mastic or not less than ½″ of integrally waterproofed Portland Cement plaster applied in two coats and reinforced with light wire mesh. External corners shall be protected with metal corner beads.

Sub-zero temperatures are maintained by Fir-Tex Refrigeration insulation.

flat decked roofs

Fir-Tex Roof Insulation Board is a low density board especially manufactured for use on flat decked roofs of wood, steel, concrete, structural gypsum or unit tile. Because of its exceptional insulating properties, it is widely used on large industrial plants, schools, commercial, municipal and federal buildings.

sizes

Type	Thickness	Sizes
Square edges	½", 1", 1½", 2", and 3"	24" x 48"

tests and properties

Tests by Robert W. Hunt Co., Chicago, Ill.

All Tests Made on 1" Thickness

Meets All Requirements of U.S. Federal Specifications LLL-F-321a and Commercial Standard CS42-35

Thermal Conductivity	Vapor Absorption	Absorption by Capillarity	Resistance to Moisture 2 Hrs. Immersion at 70°F.	Compression	Linear Expansion	Mold and Fungus	Odor Emission
0.280	1.11% by volume	2.43% by volume	3.4% by volume	90.3% of original thickness	⅛ of 1%	More than ordinarily immune	No odor emission

master specifications

1. **Work Included:**

(NOTE:—Here list and locate accurately the roof areas to be covered. If different thicknesses are required on some of the areas, list and locate each area separately.)

2. **Insulation Material:** Roof Insulation shall be (Fir-Tex Roof Insulation) (½") (1") (1½") (2") thick, (24" x 48" with square edges) and laid in (one) (two) layer(s).

3. **Wood Nailing Strips:**

(NOTE:—Fir-Tex is not a nailing base. Therefore, wood strips, securely nailed or bolted, shall be provided to serve as adequate nailing base for all flashings, metal work, etc.) (Architect will here insert his instructions that this work be done before roofing crew comes on the job. This work is usually done by the general contractor.)

4. **General:** All Fir-Tex shall be kept dry before, during, and after its application. Only as much Fir-Tex shall be applied in any one day as will be covered by the finished roofing that same day. Fir-Tex sheets shall be laid in parallel courses, staggered to break joints, and shall be spaced ⅛" apart at sides and ends. When applied in two layers, the Fir-Tex sheets in the second layer shall be laid parallel with those of the first layer and staggered to break all joints. Where the roof meets vertical surfaces such as parapets, etc., the Fir-Tex sheets shall be cut and fitted snugly in a neat workmanlike manner, but never forced into place.

5. **Roof Deck:** The surface of the roof deck shall be thoroughly dry and shall be broomed clean and free from dirt and loose material. All loose or springy boards shall be securely nailed before Fir-Tex is applied.

6. **Building Paper:**

The entire roof area shall be covered with (rosin sized building paper) (6 lb. coated felt), lapped half, making two plies. Nail sufficiently to hold in place until the Fir-Tex is laid over it.

6A. **(alternate) Vapor Cut-off:**

(NOTE:—Use this clause only where high humidities are maintained and prevention of condensation is necessary.)

The entire roof area shall be covered with asphalt prepared roofing 34 lbs. per square and having one side coated. Lay coated side down and lapped half, making two plies. Nail the back edge of each sheet with tin capped, galvanized, barbed roofing nails spaced 12" O.C. All laps shall be mopped back 12" with hot asphalt. Do not mop over this membrane until just prior to the laying of the Fir-Tex.

7. **Application of Fir-Tex Roof Insulation:**

a. When laid in one layer over building paper—

(1) Nails shall be galvanized roofing nails with 5/16" heads and of sufficient length to pass through Fir-Tex and penetrate at least

1″ into the roof deck, but in no case shall the nail penetrate entirely through the roof deck.

(2) Nailing: Each Fir-Tex sheet shall be secured in place by nails spaced 12″ apart along each edge and staggered along the longitudinal center line.

(3) Mopping: After Fir-Tex has been nailed in place, the exposed surface shall be mopped with smoking hot asphalt, using 35 lbs. of asphalt to 100 sq. ft., and the first layer of roofing felt shall be embedded in the asphalt while hot.

b. When laid in two layers—

(1) Nails shall be galvanized roofing nails with 5/16″ heads and of sufficient length to pass through both layers of Fir-Tex and penetrate at least 1″ into the roof deck, but in no case shall the nail penetrate entirely through the roof deck.

(2) Nailing shall be through the top layer only.

c. When laid in one layer over Vapor Cut-off—

The exposed area shall be mopped liberally with hot asphalt, only sufficient area to provide complete embedment of each Fir-Tex sheet being mopped at one time. The Fir-Tex sheet shall then be embedded firmly in the mopping while still hot.

d. When laid in two layers over Vapor Cut-off—

(1) First layer of Fir-Tex shall be applied as in preceding paragraph.

(2) Exposed area of applied Fir-Tex shall then be mopped as before and second layer embedded.

e. Water Cut-offs—

(NOTE:—Advocated to prevent the spread of water beyond predetermined isolated areas in the event of leaks due to damage to the roofing or defective flashings, parapet walls, copings, etc.)

The insulation, whether laid in one (1) or two (2) layers shall be cut to the line designated for the water cut-off.

Water cut-offs shall consist of strips of asphalt saturated roofing felt 8″ to 10″ wide stuck in bitumen to the roof, carried over the edge of the insulation, and turned over and stuck in bitumen to the top surface of the insulation.

They shall be located approximately 24″ from and parallel to all vertical walls, such as parapets, penthouses, skylight curbs, etc., and around all leader heads, soil pipes, vents, ventilators, etc. The body or field of the roof shall be divided into rectangular areas approximately 30′ on a side, each area isolated with a water cut-off. Insert a water cut-off surrounding each day's work if the stop is not made at the designated water cut-off.

At least one (1) ply of the finished roofing shall be mopped to the water cut-off each night.

Specifications for Work Included, Insulation Material, and Wood Nailing Strips, is the same as for insulation of flat decked roofs of wood under built-up roofing.

4. Roof Deck:

a. General: The surface of the roof deck shall be thoroughly dry and broomed clean, free from dirt and loose material and all rough spots shall be removed. Where deck is of tile construction, the joints of all tiles shall be properly pointed up.

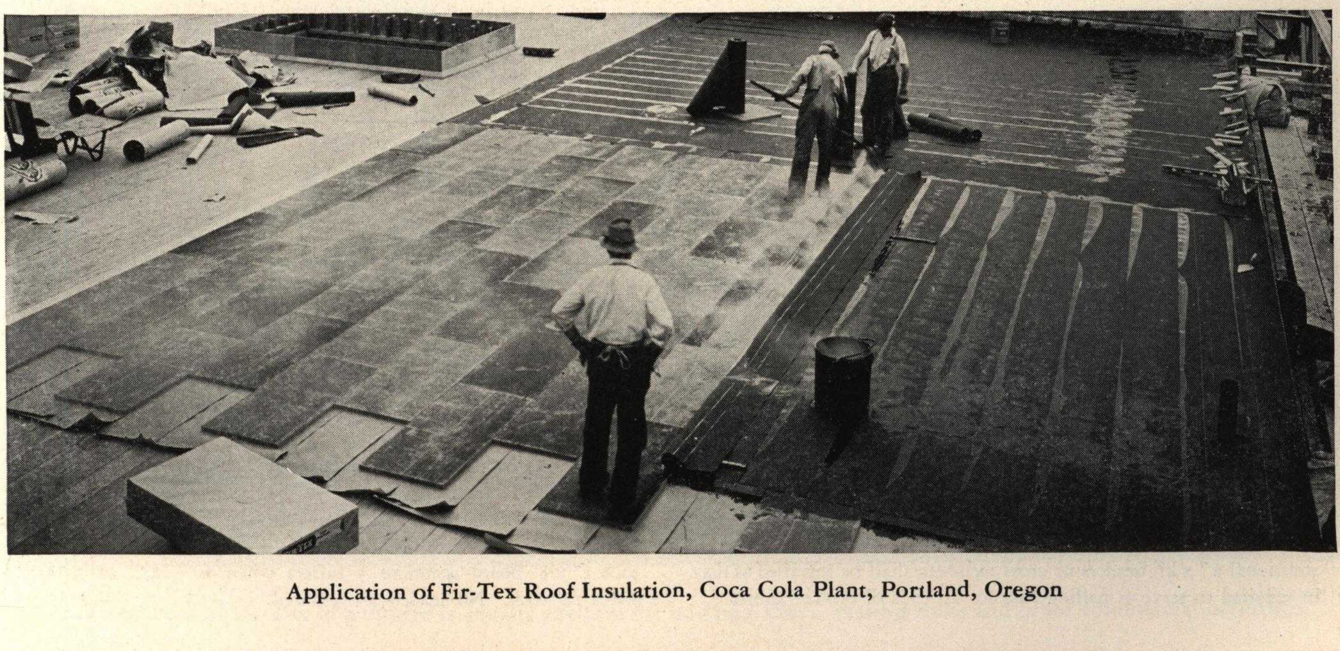
b. Application:

(1) Priming the Deck: Deck shall be thoroughly primed with cutback asphalt (asphalt emulsion diluted with water).

(2) Mopping the Deck: Deck shall be mopped with smoking hot asphalt, using 35 lbs. of asphalt to 100 sq. ft.

(NOTE:—In tile construction, spot or strip mop the individual tiles or units.)

Only sufficient area to provide complete embedment of each Fir-Tex sheet shall be mopped at one time. Each Fir-Tex sheet shall then be firmly embedded in the hot asphalt mopping. In the case of two layer insulation, the first layer shall be mopped in the same manner as the deck and the second layer then embedded in the hot mopping.



Application of Fir-Tex Roof Insulation, Coca Cola Plant, Portland, Oregon

pitched roofs of frame dwellings

The following specifications cover the normal pitched roof of frame building under wood shingles. If rigid asbestos shingles, slate or tile roofing is used, a continuous course of good quality waterproof felt, well lapped, shall be applied over the Fir-Tex sheathing and under the wood strips. If composition roofing or asphalt shingles are used, a solid base of D & M wood sheathing shall be substituted for the wood strips and the waterproof felt applied over the sheathing.

two types

Large Sheet type sheathing
Horizontal sheathing

sizes

Type	Width	Length
Large sheet	4′	8′, 8½′, 9′, 10′, 12′
Horizontal	2′	8′

tests and properties

Tests by Robert W. Hunt Co., Chicago, Ill.

Thrust Pounds	Distortion in Inches (Figures for set in inches given in brackets)		
	Wood Sheathed Partition	Fir-Tex ½-in. Building Board Sheathed Partition	Fir-Tex 25/32-in. Asphalt Coated Partition
200	0.05 (0.04)	0.01 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)
1800	5.00 (3.41)	0.08 (0.04)	0.06 (0.00)

Thermal Conductivity	Tensile Strength	Transverse Strength	Nailing Strength	Resistance to Moisture 2 Hrs. Immersion at 70° F.
0.35	193.5 lbs. per sq. in.	37.24 lbs.	342 lbs. per lin. ft.	1.58% by volume

master specifications

1. **Work Included:** (Here list and locate accurately the roof areas to be insulated.)

2. **Insulation:** Shall be Fir-Tex Sheathing (Horizontal Type) (Large Sheet Type) or (½″ Building Board) (1″ Building Board).

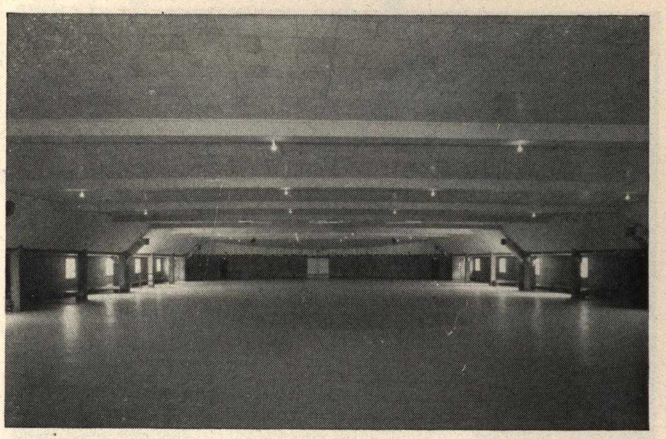
3. **Framing:** Rafters shall be accurately spaced (specify) inches on centers. When large sheet type sheathing or building board is specified, additional 2″ x 4″ headers or cross members shall be installed as may be required to serve as nailing base for all ends of Fir-Tex sheets.

(NOTE:—In many sections of the country rafters are spaced 24″ O.C. even though studs, joists, etc. be spaced 16″ O.C.)

4. **Application:** Large Fir-Tex sheets of lengths best adapted to cover area with fewest possible joints shall be applied directly to top of rafters with length paralleling the framing members and with all side and end joints centering over wood members, and nailed sufficiently to hold in place until wood roof sheathing or shingle lath has been applied. Additional nailing members shall be applied wherever necessary. When horizontal Fir-Tex Sheathing is specified, it shall be applied at right angles to framing members and with grooved edge down, each 2′ x 8′ board spanning 7 rafters when 16″ O.C. or 5 rafters when 24″ O.C. No headers are required.

5. **Shingle Lath:** Wood strips (specify) x (specify) inches of (specify) grade shall be applied directly over the Fir-Tex, spaced (inches O.C.) (to conform with shingle units), and nailed securely through the Fir-Tex and into the wood members with nails of sufficient length to penetrate at least 1″ into the wood members. All ends of Fir-Tex sheets shall be nailed securely to cross member over which they center, this nailing to be done through the shingle lath when lath spacing coincides with Fir-Tex joint, or otherwise directly through the Fir-Tex.

6. **Shingles:** Shingles shall be applied directly to shingle lath in the usual manner.



interior walls and ceilings

Fir-Tex Ivrykote and Colorkote Interior Finish is factory finished and presized, ready for use when delivered on the job. The glazed washable surface in choice of attractive non-fading colors requires no further color treatment and will endure for a long time. When it does require redecorating, the following suggestions will be helpful.

Water-Thinned Paints: The surface of Fir-Tex Interior Finish lends itself admirably to application of water-thinned paints.

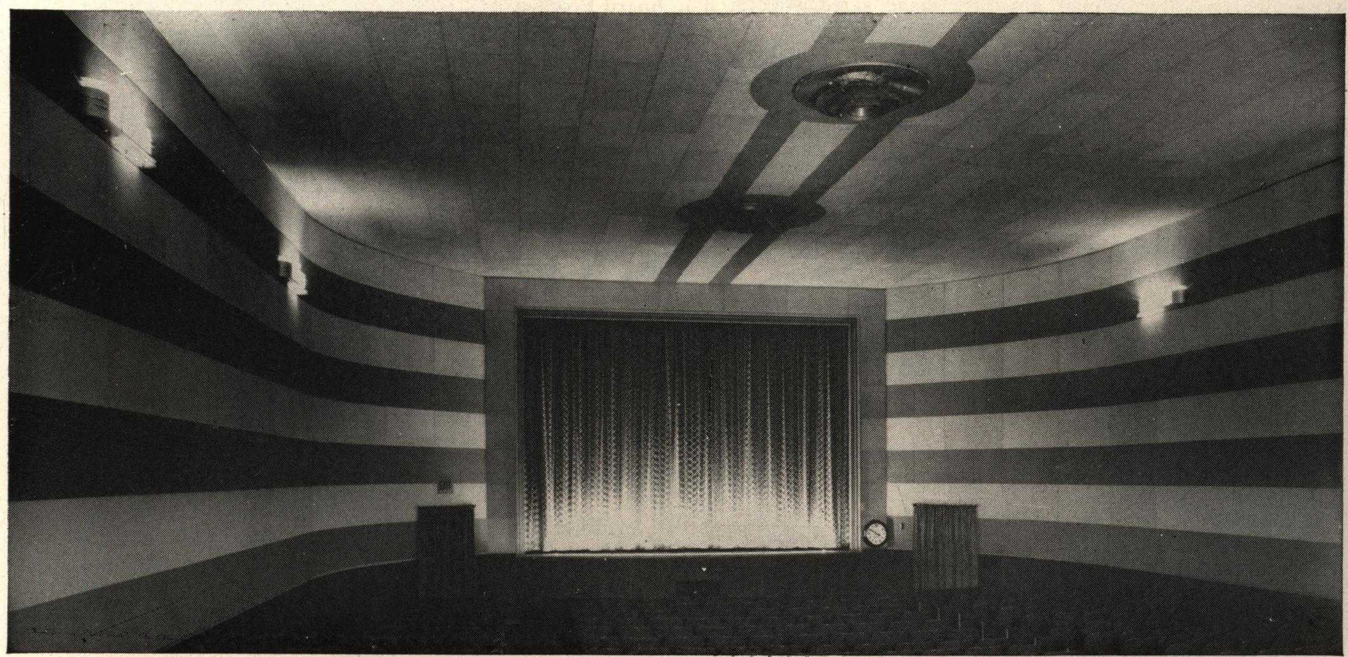
These paints will be found very inexpensive and their coverage is highly satisfactory. One advantage is that many successive coats may be applied when redecorating, without chipping or scaling.

Oil or Varnish Paints: We suggest that oil and varnish paints be used only when some special effect is desired, in which case, an additional sizing is required. Under all normal conditions water-thinned paints will produce much more pleasing results as well as being less expensive.

Stencils: Many interiors can be toned up and made more attractive by utilizing stencils or decals. Pleasing patterns will be found in local paint, wall paper and department stores.

Nail Heads: When painting or redecorating Fir-Tex Interior Finish, first make sure that all nails are driven well home, but not with nail set. Then treat each nail head and hole with prepared spachtling compound using an ordinary putty knife. This material is pressed well into the crevices, smoothed off with putty knife, and permitted to dry thoroughly. The surface should be sanded level and true, using No. 1 sandpaper on wood block.

(CAUTION:—You will note that this treatment of nail heads is to be used *only* when the Fir-Tex Interior Finish is to be painted or covered and not when it is to be used in its natural finish.)



This treatment of Fir-Tex in a theatre is equally effective for bowling alleys, skating rinks and other commercial buildings.

This Fir-Tex Tempered Hardboard blends perfectly with Fir-Tex Colorkote Panels above

Fir-Tex Hardboard products are manufactured from all-wood fibres and are especially designed to withstand hard use and exposure to moisture. They have no insulating value and should not be confused with Fir-Tex Insulating Board Products.

Fir-Tex hardboard (untempered)

Fir-Tex Hardboard (untempered) is a knotless, grainless board having a variety of uses in construction, such as wainscot, counter fronts, etc. Its large sized sheets, 4′ wide and up to 12′ in length, are easy to apply with a minimum of joints.

Fir-Tex tempered hardboard

Fir-Tex Tempered Hardboard is obtained by subjecting Fir-Tex Hardboard (untempered) to a special treatment of liquids and heat, in much the same manner as steel is tempered. This treatment results in a stronger, harder, tougher product with greater resistance to abrasion and moisture absorption. This one product is available in black as well as in standard brown.

Fir-Tex tempered hardboard tile

Fir-Tex Tempered Hardboard Tile is Fir-Tex Tempered Hardboard into which scoring has been pressed, simulating 4″ square tile. It is practical and decorative in kitchens, breakfast nooks and bathrooms. Available in brown only.

Fir-Tex hardwal

A sturdy board of moderate cost, 3/16″ thick.

Fir-Tex exposition flooring

Fir-Tex Exposition Flooring is a high density, hard surfaced board available in sizes 11¾″ x 23½″ and 23½″ x 47″. All face edges lightly chamfered. Especially adapted for floors subjected to heavy duty service.

(NOTE—Consult your paint dealer for information on primers, sealers, paints and lacquers suitable for use on Fir-Tex Hardboard Products.)

FIR-TEX INSULATING BOARD COMPANY

GENERAL OFFICES: EQUITABLE BUILDING, PORTLAND, OREGON

PLANT: ST. HELENS, OREGON

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FIR-TEX OF MICHIGAN
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FIR-TEX OF UTAH
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